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## AGRICULTURAL.



FROM THE PLOUGH BOY.

Philosophers and poets, from the deepest antiquity up to the present time, have so copiously bestowed their praises upon agriculture as the source of human comfort and weal, that it would be next to impossible to add materially to what has been already said upon this subject, and said so admirably well. But one little crevice, sufficient for a short essay, still remains to be filled up. I know not that any one has undertaken to show that agriculture redeems the earth from the curse denounced upon it at the lamentable period of the apostasy, and even turns that curse to a blessing. This I will attempt, and if my feeble attempt should fail to produce conviction, it will at least give scope for useful reflection.

*Thorns and thistles shall it bear*—was the burden of the curse that lit upon the ground. But it is not an irremediable curse: the industry of the skilful husbandman removes this foul stain which the fall brought upon the ground, and bedecks it with a thousand beauties. Those cursed thorns and thistles he grubs out; whatever is noxious, or useless, or unsightly, he clears away; and rears up, instead, the tree that is good for food, the nutritious vegetable, whatever is pleasant to the eye, or grateful to the palate. Look upon the field of golden wheat, rank and good, ripe for the sickle, and waving in the gentle breeze. Is there any visible curse remaining upon that field? No: With Eden itself it almost vies in delight-someness. Look now over the domain of farmer THRIFT. What there do you see indicating that his ground is yet under the curse? Nothing. He has honorably redeemed it from the original malediction. There is nothing cumbersome remaining; every thing is there that should be, and every thing in the right place.

I had ventured to remark above, that by means of agriculture the curse upon the ground is even turned to a blessing: or, in other words, that inestimable benefits have sprung out of it. Let us examine this point. Was then the curse upon the ground inflicted in mercy to man? I presume to hold the affirmative, and for it will offer the following considerations:

The sentence is—*Cursed is the ground for thy sake.* It is not upon man that this curse falls, but upon the ground; and upon the ground for his sake;—that is, in order to adapt it to the circumstances of his fallen nature. It was no longer befitting that he should live without toil, for it would have been destructive of his vital interests. In a moral point of view, and in every important respect, it had become altogether necessary that he should labor, and even labor hard, for his living—that he should eat bread in the sweat of his face; therefore such a change was mercifully wrought in the face of the earth as should compel man to labor, and by this means save him from destruction. For suppose the whole earth had been, and continued to be, as “blooming Eden fair;” that there were no rubbish upon the face of it, no nuisances to remove; that every thing nutritious, every thing delicious, grew up spontaneously, and that man had nothing to do but to banquet upon the luxuries which perpetually surrounded him:—Would he have been happy? Happy! his condition would have been most wretched and deplorable. Torpid for want of motive to exertion, enervated by sloth, corrupted by luxury, and wallowing in the mire of profligate vice, the pigmy race would, in all probability, have been utterly extinct thousands of years ago.

Observe next the reverse of this hideous aspect. The thorn and thistle plucked away, the wilds turned to fruitful fields, the poisonous fens drained, and converted into rich meadows, the valleys clothed with corn; “the cattle upon a thousand hills;”—all this brought to pass by the skilful industry of man; who, while he is tilling the ground, sinews his body, grows robust in constitution, and invigorates the faculties of his mind. Meanwhile, the Lord looketh down from above, visiteth him with his vivifying sun, with the rains and the dews of heaven, and giveth him increase.

It is not in judgment, but in mercy, that the divine constitution of things compels man to labor; and of all labor, that of husbandry is the most congruous to his health, his peace, and his morals; and the most conducive to the development of the faculties of his body and mind.

Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God: severity, in smiting the ground with a curse so visible that man must needs see the marks of it even to the latest generation: Goodness, in making this very curse upon the ground the means of immense benefit to our apostate race—goodness, too, in blessing the work of our hands, giving us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, and filling our hearts with food and gladness.

American farmers, yours is among the choicest of callings, and no so great a body of people in any other part of this globe has such ample means of independence and comfort. Of the ground you till, you yourselves are the lords. Every goodly tree you plant, every acre you meliorate, tends directly to your own benefit, and that of your wives and children. “Be up and doing.” Think not hard “concerning your work, and the toil of your hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed.” To the industrious it is a blessing in disguise. Say not, “a little more folding of the hands to sleep,” if the thorn and thistle is still growing in your enclosures. Expel therefrom, with all speed, every nuisance, every deformity, occasioned by the wiles of the serpent. Destroy the teeth of the old dragon wherever you find them scattered within your premises. Make every acre of your ground turn to some good account. To industry add skill. Seek earnestly, and by all means in your power, to increase your own knowledge in practical agriculture. To skilful industry, add strict economy. Be frugal; let your living be good, but plain and uncostly; so you will avoid the curse of debt, which is not remediable like that brought upon the ground. Dash from your lips the cup of intemperance; its deadly poison is more to be dreaded than the envenomed tooth of the adder that hisses under your sheaves. Bring up your children in the habits of industry and frugality, and in the fear of the Lord. Grudge not to school and educate them well, that they may become intelligent, virtuous, useful, respectable men and women. In all your toils and labors, in all your secular affairs, in all your domestic concerns, seek the guidance of that wisdom which is from above, and the blessings of heaven will rest upon you.

Looking through the vista of a few years, methinks I see in prospective the auspicious period when these United States shall possess an agricultural population far superior in numbers, and equal in knowledge and virtue to any that the world has ever known: when millions, and many millions, of tillers of the ground, shall be spread over this vast territory, enjoying the comforts of moderate independence, the lamp of divine truth, the lights of science, social and domestic happiness, and distinguished no less for their moral and christian virtues, than for the pre-eminent goodness of their secular lot and portion.

## PORTRAITURE.

From “LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.”

Mr. ADAMS has distinguished himself in the paths of literature and politics. The early part of his life seems to have been devoted to the acquisition of general knowledge, which has been subsequently augmented by travel, observation and reflection. He was once attached to the party by whom his father was chosen president, but very soon after the republican administration came into power, he was induced to change his opinions, and to abandon what might have been the

prejudices of education, for principles which I have no doubt he conceived to be more consonant with his feelings, and more consistent with his ideas of liberty and independence. Whatever may be said as to the motive which produced the change, I have no hesitation in thinking it originated entirely from principle, and that his feelings and sentiments were more in harmony and unison with the party he joined than the one he had forsaken. The conduct he has since pursued has evinced the integrity of his motives, and the sincerity of his attachment to his party and his country; and the confidence which that country has reposed in him, is an evidence that she also has been influenced by a similar opinion.

Mr. Adams is in person short, thick, and fat, resembling a little in his face the portrait of his father, which you have seen; and neither very agreeable, nor very repulsive. He is between forty-five and fifty years of age, and seems to be vigorous and healthy. He is regular in his habits, and moral and temperate in his life. To great talent, he unites unceasing industry and perseverance, and an uncommon facility in the execution of business. Though he has read much, and drank “deep of the Pierian spring,” he seems not to solicit the character which literature bestows, and what will seem extraordinary to you, chooses rather to be ranked among men of business than among men of science.

Mr. Adams is extremely plain and simple, both in his manners and habiliments; and labors to avoid alike the foolery and splendor of “fantastic fashion,” and the mean and inelegant costume of affected eccentricity. He is evidently well skilled in the rhetorical art, on which he has lectured, and in which he displays considerable research and ability; but whether he succeeded in reducing his principles to practice, while a member of the senate, I am not able to say. I should infer, however, that his speeches were more correct and polished, if they were not more eloquent, than those of his coadjutors in legislation. Yet after all, my lord, there is something more required to complete an orator than the mere knowledge and practice of those principles which rhetoricians have established as the ground work of this art. If there be an absence of that peculiar kind of talent, or want of that peculiar enthusiasm which propels the mind to embrace with ardor and delight the profession of an orator, the most intimate and accurate knowledge, or the most perfect dexterity in the use of the “rhetorician’s tools,” will be inadequate to produce excellence. And, however skillfully a man may round his periods and balance his sentences, select his phrases, or direct their harmony; without that ethereal and incomprehensible power which gives animation to matter, sweeps through nature like the lightning of heaven, and creates, and embodies, and unfolds; he will still be cold, and tame, and spiritless; correct indeed, but frigid; regular, but insensible. From what I can learn, Mr. Adams, with all his knowledge and talent, did not attain the first rank among American orators. He wanted enthusiasm and fire; he wanted that nameless charm, which in oratory as well as poetry, delights and fascinates, and leads the soul captive, without the desire of resistance, or the consciousness of error.

In the higher grades of eloquence, where the passions are excited and acted on, and the whole mind wrought up to a kind of phrenzy by weakening the dominion of reason, Mr. Adams did not excel; but in close argumentation, in logical analysis, in amplification and regular disposition, he is said to have been inferior to none. With great knowledge of art, he was however defective in the *ars celare artem*, an essential ingredient in the composition of an orator. His personal appearance, too, which is not very prepossessing or agreeable, must have operated against him, and rendered his eloquence less effective and resistless. Notwithstanding these defects, he was considerably above mediocrity, and maintained a character as an orator, inferior to but few in this country.

Mr. Adams’s prominent inclination, however, appears to be political. To be eminent as a statesman is his predominant ambition; and I doubt not he will attain this character, from the nature of his mind and the tenor of his studies. Much, indeed, is required to form a statesman. He must have a mind that will enable him, in some degree, to remove the veil of futurity; to compare the present with the past; to yield to the government of

reason, and be uninfluenced by the attractions of passion. “He must comprehend,” says Mirabeau, “all the defects of our social existence, discern the degree of improvement of which we are susceptible, calculate the advantages that result from the possession of liberty, estimate the danger of confusion and tumult, study the art of preparing men for felicity, and conduct them towards perfection by the plainest and most obvious paths. His survey must extend beyond ordinary limits; he must examine climates, deliberate on circumstances, and yield to events without suffering them to master him.”

To extensive research and general knowledge, Mr. Adams adds great powers of observation. His residence as minister at the courts of St. James and St. Petersburg, has enlarged his stock of facts, and rendered his information more correct and practical. He is not one of those statesmen who theorise when experience can afford its aid, and avoids the application of abstract principles, when plainer and more obvious ones are calculated to subserve the object in view. He is sedate, circumspect and cautious; reserved, but not distant; grave, but not repulsive. He receives, but seldom communicates; and discerns with great quickness, motives however latent, and intentions however concealed by the contortions of cunning, or the drapery of hypocrisy. This penetration seems to be intuitive and natural, and not the result of a mere acquaintance with men, or a long and intimate association with the different classes of society. It is the operation of native judgment, and not the exercise of acquired cunning. This excellence is common to the people of the east; but whether it originates from education, or from any peculiar organization of the physical powers, I am not sufficiently master of the theory of Helvetius and Godwin to determine. Mr. Adams has more capacity than genius; he can comprehend better than he can invent; and execute nearly as rapidly as he can design.

Though as a public minister he had no great opportunity to display his powers, yet, from the little he exhibited, a judgment may be formed of his ability in that character. He has all the penetration, shrewdness and perseverance necessary to constitute an able diplomatist, united with the capacity to perceive, and the eloquence to enforce, what would conduce to the welfare and interests of his country.

Mr. Adams is a good writer. A state paper of his, which I have lately seen, is composed with great ability, and though not sufficiently condensed, evinces much skill and dexterity in the art of composition, with which he is evidently well acquainted. In short, my lord, there is no public character in the United States that has more intellectual power, the moral inclination to be more useful, or that will labor with greater assiduity to discharge the important duties he owes to himself and to his country.

The Canada newspapers give us an evidence of miserable malice, which we did not suppose, if entertained, could find open defenders among respectable Britons, against one of our distinguished fellow-citizens. Some exhibitor of Wax-Figures at York, had in his collection a representation of our Maj. General JACKSON. The exhibition of this figure, says the newspaper, was “highly offensive, not particularly to the inhabitants of York, but to every British subject whose heart beats in unison with loyalty to his sovereign.” Revenge was determined on. The offending figure was taken, unresisting, from the waxen groupe, and “hung as high as Haman,” to use the words of a writer who gives an account of it. Spirit of chivalry! What an exploit! What enlightened minds must have conceived it! What daring hands achieved it! How loyal be these men of York!

It would be gross injustice to the British nation to impute to it the disposition indicated in this instance of stupid malignity. Regarding the authors of it as ignorant zealots, they merit pity more than any other sentiment. The writer in the York Observer, however, who applauds this magnanimous feat, deserves the punishment which is justly due to all mischievous instigators of national broils. Let it be the business of the serious and reflecting part of both nations to counteract such folly. We are persuaded there is no part of the United States in which a transaction like that at York would not have been universally condemned.



[CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

erence, and seriously weighed, as an important undertaking; while the reprinting of foreign works was seldom attempted. But now at least one hundred American works, some of which are large and respectable, annually issue from our presses; and the republication of foreign books is carried on in almost every part of our country, and particularly in the capital towns, with a degree of enterprise, and to an extent which would not disgrace some of the most cultivated parts of the European world.

Before the revolutionary war the *Book-sellers* in the American Colonies were few, and carried on their business on a contracted plan. Since that time their number has increased more than fifty fold; and the extent of their annual sales, perhaps, in a still greater proportion. Thirty years ago, he who undertook to dispose of a moderately large edition, even of a spelling-book, considered himself as engaging in a hazardous enterprise. But in 1790, a single bookseller thought himself warranted in attempting an American edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in eighteen quarto volumes, and completely succeeded in making it a profitable undertaking. And since the last mentioned year, a number of works, extending to many volumes, have been carried through American presses, with great ease and readiness.

The first edition of the *Bible* ever printed in America was that by the Rev. John Eliot, the celebrated *Apostle of the Indians*, in the language of the *Naticks*. This monument of pious labor was first printed at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, in 1664, and a second edition at the same place, sixteen years afterwards. From this period till near the close of the revolutionary war, at so low an ebb was the book-trade in our country, that we hear of no attempt to print an edition of the *Bible* on this side of the Atlantic. About the year 1781, Mr. Robert Aitken, of Philadelphia, undertook to present the American public with a duodecimo edition of the *Sacred Scriptures*. This laudable undertaking was executed, but with great difficulty, arising from the peculiar situation of the country at that time. But within the last eighteen or twenty years, undertakings of this kind have become so numerous and so familiar, that the importation of Bibles for the supply of the American market, though not entirely, has in a great measure ceased. The first quarto edition of the *Bible* printed in the United States, was in the year 1791, by Mr. Isaac Collins, then residing at Trenton, in New-Jersey. In a few months afterwards, another quarto edition was published by Mr. Isaiah Thomas, of Worcester, in Massachusetts; who, in the same year, laid before the public the first folio edition of the *Holy Scriptures* that was printed in the United States.

## ACTS

### OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

A late National Intelligencer contains a list of the titles of all the Acts, &c. passed at the first session of the 16th Congress, with the name of the House in which they originated, dates of approval, and a compendious and very lucid view of their provisions and objects attached to each of them. We have selected the most important, which we now lay before our readers.

#### ALABAMA.

Resolution declaring the admission of the state of Alabama into the Union. (Senate. 14th Dec. 1819.)

Alabama admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices. (House. 10th Feb. 1820.)

75,000 dollars for north and south wings; 13,174 dollars 66 cents for President's house; 11,015 dollars 71 cents for new Executive offices.

An act making further appropriations for continuing the work upon the centre building of the Capitol and other public buildings. (House. 11th April, 1820.)

For the centre building 111,769 dollars; for painting inside the north and south wings, and alterations, 2,867 dollars; for graduating ground round the Capitol, &c. 5,591 dollars; repairs, &c. in the President's house, 1,100 dollars; alterations and improvements in the Senate chamber, 2,400 dollars.

An act to provide for the expense of surveying certain parts of the coast of North-Carolina and for other purposes. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.)

This act appropriates 5,000 dollars to defray the expenses of survey; and also appropriates the sums necessary under the act for the relief of persons who paid duties on goods imported into Castine, and an act for the relief of Walter Channing.

#### CENSUS.

An act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States and for other purposes. (House. 13th March, 1820.)

This act is similar to the several acts heretofore passed, authorizing the 1st, 3d, and 5d, census, with additional provisions for discriminating in the case of slaves, and for the special enumeration of free colored persons, in each, according to age. The act also provides for taking an account of manufacturing establishments and manufactures. The whole to be performed by the marshals and their assistants, under the direction of the Sec-

retary of State. Upon the completion of the Returns 1,500 copies are to be printed for the use of Congress.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the U. States. (Senate. 10th Feb. 1820.)

The Register of the Treasury, under direction of the Secretary, to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the U. States, to be laid before Congress. These accounts are to comprehend goods exported and imported, and all navigation employed in foreign trade. The exports and imports to and from each country, and their values, are to be stated, together with the country of the exported product or manufacture, and the respective values. The navigation is to be stated in such a way, as to exhibit, separately, the tonnage of vessels of the United States, and of foreign vessels, employed in the trade between the United States and each foreign country, and the amount of tonnage belonging to each foreign country engaged in such trade. To effect this purpose, manifests, &c. are to be delivered and verified accordingly; the collectors of the customs are to keep corresponding accounts, and make quarterly returns to the Register. The Secretary of the Treasury is to give directions and to prescribe rules and forms, which are not to be contrary to law.—This act goes into operation on the 30th Sept. 1820.

An act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter. (House. 15th May, 1820.)

After 1st July, 1820, foreign armed vessels cannot enter any harbor belonging to the U. States, excepting Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, N. C. Charleston, and Mobile; unless forced in by distress, pursuit of an enemy, &c. The President may employ the land and naval forces, and militia, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prevent foreign armed vessels loitering in the waters of the United States not lying in the direct course to or from the ports appointed.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning navigation." (Senate. 15th May, 1820.)

The first section of this act closes the ports of the United States after the 30th of Sept. next, to British vessels coming from Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, or Cape Breton, Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Caicos, &c. The 2d section requires bond from British vessels not to convey productions of the United States to the prohibited places. The 3d section prohibits the importation after the 30th Sept. next, from the interdicted places, of articles unless of the growth, &c. of the particular place.

## CONGRESS.

An act for apportioning the representatives in the seventeenth Congress, to be elected in the states of Massachusetts and Maine, and for other purposes. (Senate. 7th April, 1820.)

Massachusetts to choose only 13 Representatives in the 17th Congress, and Maine seven. In case of the vacation of the seat of a Representative in the 16th Congress, elected from Massachusetts, being an inhabitant of Maine, his successor is to be an inhabitant of Maine also.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress. (House. 13th May, 1820.)

The next meeting of Congress to be on the second Monday of November, 1820.

## CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

An act to continue in force "An act to protect the commerce of the U. States and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provisions for punishing the crime of piracy. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.)

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of the act of 3d March, 1819, continued for two years, &c.—Robbery on board a vessel, or upon the ship's company, on the high seas, or on tide water, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Landing from a piratical vessel, and committing robbery, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Citizens seizing negroes on foreign shores, for the slave trade, &c. adjudged pirates and to suffer death. Citizens on board foreign vessels, and any person on board American vessels, being concerned in detaining negroes, &c. not held to labor, &c. or transferring them from vessel to vessel, &c. in the slave trade, declared pirates, and to suffer death.

## LANDS.

An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands. (Senate. 24th April, 1820.)

Public sale of lands in half quarter sections after 1st July, 1820. At private sale, in entire, half, quarter, or half quarter sections, &c. Fractional sections, less than 160 acres, to be sold entire; with exception where special provision has been made, for the sale of land in town lots. No credit on sales of public lands after 1st July, 1820; and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. Purchasers at private sale must produce a receipt for the money before entry. The highest bidder at public sale failing to pay, the tract is to be again offered, and the failing bidder is rendered incapable of purchasing at such sales. After the first of July, 1820, the minimum price of lands to be 1 dollar and 25 cents per acre.—Lands forfeited for the non payment to be offered at public, before private, sale. Public sales to be kept open two weeks. In case of different applications at private sale, preference is to be given to the highest bidder.

An act extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases. (House. 11th May, 1820.)

The time allowed for redemption under the acts 9th Jan. 1815, and 5th March, 1816, extended three years: the extension is limited to the 1st June, 1821; and interest must be paid. Equitable and reversionary interests may be redeemed. In case of the death or removal of collector, &c. the district judge, on petition, is to direct the marshal to make a deed of conveyance for lands sold for non payment of direct tax.

## LAWS.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes." (House. 11th May, 1820.)

Orders, resolutions, and laws, except those of a private nature, to be published in one newspaper in the district of Columbia, and not exceeding three in each state and territory. Treaties to be published in like manner, except Indian treaties, which are to be published in only one paper, in the state to which they relate. The 1st section of act of the 20th April, 1818, is repealed; but the repeal is not to prevent the payment of compensation due. [To be continued.]

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—To prevent the recurrence of this most horrible and terrific of all diseases, a writer in a Philadelphia paper proposes, instead of the cruel treatment which has heretofore been inflicted on the canine race, that, during the summer months, all dogs running at large in our towns and cities should be muzzled with a leather muzzle, which could be done at a very trifling expense, and without inconvenience to the animals. They might then be kept at large with perfect safety.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### Foreign.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MAY 29.

The fast sailing regular trading ship *Hercules*, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, which she left on the 27th ult. Capt. Cobb has favored the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with Liverpool papers to the date of his sailing, and London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the evening of the 25th ult. They contain no political news of importance.

The cotton market had been more lively, and prices had improved a little. The sales of the last week amounted to upwards of 15,000 bags, of which about one half was American.

The Earl of Selkirk died in the south of France, on the 6th of April.

The new Parliament met on the 19th, but our correspondent at Liverpool states that the King's speech would not be received there till the 29th. The right honorable Charles Manners Sutton was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. On Saturday, the 29th, the Common Sergeant made his report to the King in Council, of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation, the following were ordered for execution on the Monday following, (May 1st.) viz: *Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Todd, and William Davidson.* The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the king.—The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies divided into four quarters. One of the papers before us says: "The prisoners at present exhibit a sort of enthusiastic bravery, and express a pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all reject the kind attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton; they say they want not his assistance, and profess themselves to be confirmed deists."

On the 26th, a dinner was given in London, chiefly by the merchants engaged in trade with Spain, in celebration of the recent change of the constitution of that country. And about 150 persons were present, among whom was the Spanish ambassador. One of the toasts given was, "The Honorable Mr. FOSTER, the United States' Ambassador at Madrid."

A petition to Parliament is circulating in London requesting a repeal of the existing laws relating to trade and navigation; and praying that ships of all nations may be admitted free into the United Kingdom, under the same regulations as British vessels.

A ministerial paper states, on what they call good authority, "that an arrangement between two distinguished persons is nearly if not quite completed; and that the lady will continue to reside abroad. In forming this determination, it is added, "she is said to have been influenced by the advice of an habitual oppositionist, who did not consult his politics at the expense of his duty."

The *ad valorem* duty on British manufactured goods exported from Liverpool, amounted, for the first quarter of the year 1819, to upwards of 13,000*l.* For the first quarter of the year 1820, the amount was only 5,700*l.*—A great falling off, indeed.

The disgraceful scene of a man selling his wife, took place in London on the 28th of April. Bills were posted in different parts of the city, stating that she would be sold according to law. At the appointed hour, the husband made his appearance, leading his wife by a halter, which was placed round her neck. She was "knocked down," at a very moderate price, to a Butcher of Clare market.

### IRELAND.

The Cork papers of the 23d of April state, that a spirit of insubordination begins to manifest itself in the vicinity of Charleville. Nightly associations are formed there, and the peace and security of the neighborhood have been disturbed by turning up ground, nocturnal visits paid to the houses of some farmers, and threats of a very terrific nature have been promulgated against some individuals who have lately taken land there.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The new Parliament assembled yesterday. In the House of Commons, the right honorable Charles Manners Sutton was re-elected Speaker, amid testimonies of unanimous approbation. He was proposed by Sir W. Scott, in a speech of appropriate eulogy; and, after he had taken his seat as Speaker, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham respectively congratulated the House and the country on the choice which had been made. There was an unusually full attendance of Members for the first day of assembling, and considering that they had all to go through the previous ceremony of being sworn.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

Paris, after dusk, almost resembles a besieged city.—At every forty yards on the Boulevard the passengers encounter a patrol of five soldiers, a corporal and four privates, two of the latter being French and two Swiss. The same arrangement is observed by all the guards when mounted; one half are natives, and the other half are foreigners. This betrays the distrust of the government, and excites much rumor among the disaffected, who boast that 12,000 Swiss would be of small avail were the time to come for pressing their views. There is always a guard at the palace royale; but at night the quadrangle is literally surrounded with troops. All the public buildings and important stations are likewise strongly guarded. In short, every thing bears the marks of an approaching convulsion, especially should the throne become vacant. The event in Spain has produced an electrical sensation, and our informant thinks that the want of a distinguished leader alone prevents matters from coming to a crisis in France.

## Domestic.

WASHINGTON, MAY 27.—Agreeably to the mode adopted by the Navy Department of determining the names of our vessels of war, under the resolution of Congress, the Navy Commissioners proceeded on Thursday, we understand, to assign, by lot, the name to be borne by the ship of the line just built at New-York.

The name which she drew, which, of course, from her rate, must be the name of a state, was OHIO. She is to be launched on Tuesday next.

### THE LAUNCH.

NEW-YORK, MAY 31.—We never witnessed a concourse of people at the celebration of any event in this country equal to what we did yesterday, at the launch of the ship of war OHIO. From thirty miles round the city, people flocked in, and at an early hour the shores on each side of East River were thronged. The day was uncommonly fine, and a pleasant smart breeze enabled vessels of all classes to carry sail. About ten o'clock the East River was studded with steam boats, sloops, launches and gigs, and the

style—her decks literally swarming with passengers; to the number of 6 or 700. She was followed by the Richmond, Olive Branch, Nautilus, Franklin and Connecticut, all crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who were stationed at every elevated part of the boat; several bands of music were also engaged. The steam and horse boats at the different ferries were also crowded with passengers, and the whole fleet took its station, facing the Navy Yard. The shores on Corlaer's Hook were filled with spectators: the Revenue Cutter was also under weigh, and a more lively, animating scene has not been witnessed for many years. The *Hornet*, sloop of war, lay in the stream, dressed superbly with all her signals and the flags of various foreign powers: the *Washington* 74 laying at the Navy Yard, was filled with spectators, and the heights were crowded. About 20 minutes after eleven, the ship glided in the water; not with a velocity and a plunge which might be expected of a vessel of her class, but with a slow, dignified and handsome step, giving a full opportunity for all the spectators to see her to the best advantage. Her keel, it is said, was partly buried in the mud, which may have been the cause of her moving slowly. It was, altogether, the handsomest launch ever seen in this city. When the ship was safe in the water, a salute was fired from the cannon on the heights; the *Washington* repeated; and a corps of artillery, stationed at Corlaer's Hook, under the command of Lt. Col. Muir, concluded—and the whole of the aquatic world began to move around her. The Chancellor and Connecticut steam boats ranged alongside, and, with the Richmond, made fast to tow her in. Nothing was heard but shouts, together with the roar of artillery and the waving of flags and streamers. A very handsome balloon, with a parachute containing two American flags, was inflated and ascended to a great height. The spectators returned without any accident, as we have yet learned. Great praise is due to Captain Evans and all the officers on the station, for their arrangements and indefatigable exertions. The whole was conducted in the best manner.

It was a proud sight to American citizens generally, to see a ship of her class, probably the finest in the world, completed at this period of our national existence, and with such skill and materials: the occasion must have been peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Eckford, her builder, who has, by this vessel, added materially to his established reputation; he has seen the object of his care and industrious zeal for many months, safely confined to the element for which she was designed.—The city was nearly deserted, and all business was suspended.—It was quite a jubilee. [Nat. Adv.]



## CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1820.

### THE EXAMINATION

Of the students of the Academies in this place, terminated on Thursday evening last. We had not ourselves an opportunity of attending it; but we learn from those who were present during each day, that the pupils of both institutions acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to their teachers, to their own progress, and to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Trustees. The report of the examination was publicly read on Friday, and is now published in this day's paper.

On Thursday evening, the young gentlemen of the town performed in a very handsome style, the comedy of "A cure for the heart ache," and the afterpiece, "Fortune's Frolic." The proceeds of the night, as usual, go to the benefit of the Academies. They were assisted in the performance by Mr. and Mrs. HANNAM, from the north, who very obligingly offered their services on that occasion.

The exercises of the Academies will be resumed on Monday, the 6th of July.

## News.

For the last thirty years, it has been the unpleasant task of newspaper editors to be the heralds of "battles fought, and victories won;" of the downfall of some nations, and the rise of others; the extinction of freedom, and the alarming and rapid increase of iron-handed oppression: they have had to echo the groans of the oppressed, and the last sighs of the victims of unhal-lowed ambition; and rarely did it fall to their lot, during that period, to pipe the soft notes of peace, or to lay before their readers the pleasing descriptions of human felicity. But the "tables are now turned." "Swords are bent into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks;" "wars, and rumors of wars," have nearly ceased; and the terrible commotions, which for so long a time shook the old world to its centre, have been succeeded by peace and quiet. Europe has sunk almost exhausted into the lap of peace, and it will require some time to recruit her strength sufficiently to enable her to recommence the work of human butchery. But still the rumbling of the distant thunder is heard, and in some parts bright coruscations light up the political horizon; but they impart terror to tyrants only. They are the voice and the emanations of freedom, whose altars are erecting and fires kindling on the very battlements of oppression. They are the effects of peace and the results of experience, and will give permanency to the present quiet of the world, by depriving ambition and tyranny of the power to disturb it.

Newspapers now wear a very different complexion from what they used to formerly; and the cry at present is—"there is no news: the papers are dull and uninteresting;" and they are now thought hardly worthy of support. But is there no news? Is there nothing transpiring in our own country, nothing in various parts of the world, that is interesting and important?



pay one for the trouble of reading it? Is it not news, and good news too, that a great moral reaction is taking place in the world? that the human mind is clearing itself from the dust and rubbish which for ages have clogged all its powers? that it is bursting from the darkness of moral death, rising to life and vigor, and approximating towards perfection? Is it not interesting, is it not instructive, to learn the progress of the useful and polite arts in our own country, which but yesterday, was a wilderness, through whose mighty forests no noise was heard but the yell of the savage, or the howl of the beast of prey? and where, instead of the song of the husbandman, the voice of science, and the aspirations of piety, were heard the murderous war-whoop and the terrific howl? Is it not interesting to learn the progress of science, the rapid improvements which are making in society, in different parts of the Union, and the continual advancements of agriculture and manufactures? Is it not interesting, and is it not necessary, to know what our rulers are doing, how they apply our money, and whether they consult our interests, or their own? And is it not necessary to be well informed of passing events, and is it not rather disgraceful to be ignorant of them, when we have the means of information so abundantly in our power?

For our part, we believe that newspapers never possessed more powerful claims to support, never were more deserving of public patronage, than at the present time. It is true they are not now imprinted with blood: they are not now the sounding-boards to convey to our ears the groans of oppressed humanity: but is not this a change for the better? Is it calculated to improve the social affections, and to smooth down the asperities of our nature, to be constantly familiar with scenes of blood; to pass our lives, as it were, in a slaughter-house, where none but human victims are immolated? Ours are now the delightful tasks of peace. We can now present to our readers what will be really useful, and interesting, and instructive. We can now invite them to the "feast of reason," to the banquet of the mind. We can weekly furnish them with news, good news, by spreading before them the happiness which is diffusing so widely throughout our country; by exhibiting to their view a "smiling and a happy land;" on whose fertile fields the tillers of the soil are every where busy and joyful; in whose towns the voice of mirth and the carol of peace resound; and in whose temples the song of thanksgiving is heard ascending to the beneficent Parent of the Universe.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

In another part of our paper we have made out, from the President's notice of sales of public lands, a list of the places where the sales are to be held, the time when, and the quantity of land to be offered for sale. From this statement it appears that the whole amount of public lands to be offered for sale during the approaching summer and fall, exceeds two millions of acres. It strikes us that Congress have hitherto pursued an unwise policy in bringing such large quantities of the public lands into market. To say the least of it, the Atlantic states should have long since arrested a system that has been draining off their population, their wealth, enterprise and talents.

From the last Treasury statement on the subject, it appears that upwards of twenty millions of dollars are now owing to the United States from the purchasers of public lands—an enormous debt for the citizens of a few states and territories to owe. It was the rapid accumulation of this debt that drew the attention of Congress to the subject; and at their last session they passed a law entirely changing the mode of selling the public lands. Under the old system, the purchaser of public land, either at the public sales or by entering them, by paying down one-fourth of the purchase money, obtained a credit of four years in which to pay the remaining three-fourths. In the present mode, lands are, as formerly, in the first place, exposed to vendue, but not upon credit—all for ready money. The minimum price before was two dollars per acre; it is now \$1 25. This, in our humble opinion, is one of the most important laws passed by the last session of Congress. We will not here swell out a list of its advantages. Had the old system been continued, we believe by its operations in several ways, it would have weakened, if not dissolved, the bonds which unite this happy confederacy: 1st. By such an increase of the public debt among the Western people, as to make them look to a separation of the states as the easiest way to pay it off: 2d. By drawing off our population in such vast floods, as soon to give the numbers and power to the other side of the Alleghany mountains.

But at the same time that we hint at these consequences, we frankly acknowledge that many advantages have been realized under the old system. In truth, it was a system devised with much wisdom. There certainly cannot be adopted a more perfect plan than the one long pursued by the United States in laying off its public lands. The nation is indebted for this, as for many other valuable services, to the fertile genius of Mr. Gallatin, our present minister to France. Mr. Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, proposed that the fixed price per acre should be 25 cents. Our readers can fancy to themselves what would now be the condition of the Atlantic states had Mr. Hamilton's plan succeeded, and the price of the western lands been fixed at twenty

five cents—the same lands that have since sold from two to fifty dollars per acre. This instance is one of the oversights of that sagacious politician: In his anxiety to see the new Republic become populous and powerful as a whole, he overlooked a consideration that enters into every arrangement in Europe, and that begins to show itself on every possible occasion in this country—the balance of power.

It is very honorable to the feelings and patriotism of the members from the Western states, that they generally voted in favor of the change in the mode of selling the public lands. There were some ten or more, however, as we learn, violently opposed to it; and at the head of these stood Mr. Henry Clay.

## Report

Of the Examination of the Pupils of the Salisbury Academies.

### FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st CLASS—Composed of Eliza Dews, Catharine Chambers, Ellen Chambers, Margaret Krider, Catharine Huie, Betsey Frohock, Sally Baily, Mary Ann Verble, Charlotte Cowan. This class was examined on reading, and on spelling from the book words of two and three syllables. Eliza Dews is considered rather the best; but the whole of the class acquitted themselves in a very handsome manner. It is due to Charlotte Cowan to mention, that she has been at school less time than either of the other members of this class.

2d CLASS—Consisting of Laura Troy, Rebecca Wood, Harriot Long, Nancy Chambers, Martha Dews, Mary Polk, Crissy Mull, Mary Hampton. This class was examined on reading in Murray's English Reader, and on spelling from the book. It is considered that Rebecca Wood and Harriot Long are rather the best. We would also mention Mary Polk and Laura Troy; but the whole of this class performed their exercises in a manner quite to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

3d CLASS—Composed of (1st Division,) Elizabeth Martin, Catharine Devanport, Susan Hughes, Letitia Lindsay, Sarah Causey, Letitia Wilson, Eliza Miller, Mary Trent, Mary A. McConaughy, Antoinette Huie—(2d Division,) E. A. Braicy, Margaret James, Mary A. McCracken, Eliza Horne, Mary James, Beatrice Mathew, Elizabeth Jemmeson. Both divisions of this class were examined together, on reading in the History of England, and on Willet's abridged Geography of the World, except Elizabeth Jemmeson, who appeared on reading only; and the 1st division was further examined on the Geography of Asia, Murray's English Grammar, parsing, and correcting false syntax. In reading, Susan Hughes and Mary Trent are considered the most correct, and Beatrice Mathew but little inferior. In Geography, Catharine Devanport and Letitia Wilson appeared most acquainted. In Grammar, Eliza Miller is entitled to the first notice. The whole of this class evinced great proficiency in the various branches of their studies, and merit the warmest approval of the Trustees.

4th CLASS—Consisting of Ann Lindsay, Mary G. Allen, Rebecca Fulton, Ann E. Lindsay, Ellen Fulton, Caroline Johnston. This class was examined on reading in the History of America, parsing, and correcting false sentences under notes of syntax: On Cumming's Geography of North-America and the United States, with the history of our government: On the use of the Globes, and the Elements of Astronomy, except Caroline Johnston, who was absent on account of indisposition. Ann E. Lindsay and Ellen Fulton are considered the most correct and graceful readers. On all their other studies, their examination was highly pleasing to the Trustees, and so nearly equal to each other, as to make it difficult to draw distinctions—they are all declared equal.

A class, composed of Mary Trent, Eliza Miller, Ellen Fulton, and Susan Hughes, was examined on a Compend of Universal History, and acquitted themselves with great credit, and are highly approved. Mary Trent is considered a little the best.

5th CLASS—Consisting of Margaret Moore, Mary Frohock, Eliza Hall, Dovy Johnston. These young ladies were examined on reading in the History of America; rules of punctuation and versification; the Geography of Europe; Questions on Government, Religion, and the most remarkable Empires that have existed.—The Trustees attended to the performance of this class with particular gratification. They were ready and accurate on each branch of their studies, and so nearly equal, that the Trustees forbore to make any kind of distinction; if any should be made, Eliza Hall is entitled to it, on reading.

6th CLASS—Susan Fulton, Susan Giles, Jane Henderson, Eliza Harris, Martha Trent. These young ladies were examined on reading in the History of Greece; on Ancient Geography, Moral Philosophy, and the first volume of Kame's Elements of Criticism, and on the Globes, except Martha Trent, who did not appear on the Elements of Criticism. The Trustees take particular pleasure in mentioning the progress and proficiency of these young ladies on all the branches of their studies. The extent and accuracy of their acquirements are highly creditable to themselves, and do great honor to the attention and qualifications of their instructresses. They are so nearly equal, as to make it not only difficult, but inadvisable to point out distinctions.

ARITHMETIC.—The following young ladies: Ann Lindsay, Eliza Hall, Ann E. Lindsay, Ann McConaughy, Dovy Johnston, Margaret Moore, Letitia Lindsay, Sarah Causey, Rebecca Fulton, Catharine Devanport, Mary G. Allen, Caroline Johnston, Letitia Wilson, Elizabeth Martin, were examined by a committee of the Trustees on Saturday, the 10th inst. on Arithmetic; and, much to the gratification of the committee, discovered that they had made considerable progress in this useful and indispensable branch of education. No distinction is made, but all approved.

MUSIC.—Susan Hughes, Ann E. Lindsay, Margaret Moore, E. A. Braicy, Eliza Harris, Mary G. Allen, Letitia Wilson, Elizabeth Martin, Jane Henderson. These young ladies performed a number of pieces, some of them very difficult, on the Piano Forte. They displayed considerable proficiency in the rudiments of this elegant and pleasing science. They all executed their pieces in a style that was very creditable to their tastes and skill, and equally flattering to the feelings of the Trustees. Where all did so well, the Board are unwilling to draw shades of distinction, which it would be difficult to do, when it is considered that some of these young ladies have been engaged in this branch for a greater length of time than the others.

PAINTING.—Miss Elizabeth Harris; one colored landscape, part of another, and painted cape. Martha Trent; a colored landscape. Catharine Devanport; one colored landscape, and two shaded with Indian ink. Eliza Lindsay; two landscapes shaded with Indian ink, a large one drawn, and a painted trimming. Mary G. Allen; a colored landscape, two shaded with Indian ink, a painted trimming, and work-box. Letitia Wilson; a bunch of flowers, two landscapes shaded with Indian ink, a painted trimming. Rebecca Fulton; a colored landscape, and four shaded with Indian ink. Ann Lindsay; two landscapes shaded with Indian ink and one colored one, two painted trimmings. Ann McConaughy; two landscapes. Sarah Causey; two landscapes shaded with Indian ink, a flower piece, and painted trimming. Letitia Lindsay; four landscapes shaded with Indian ink.

Giles; 1 piece of embroidery. Eliza Lindsay; 1 do. Rebecca Fulton; 1 do. Susan Fulton; 1 do. Jane Henderson; 1 do. Susan Fulton; 1 do. Catharine Devanport; a shell work temple, a pair card racks. Catharine Wilson; a work-box frame, a temple unfinished. Letitia Wilson; a temple unfinished. Catharine Johnston; a pocket-book and work-box. Dovy Johnston; a pocket-book and work-box. Eliza Hall; a pocket-book and work-box. The Trustees are unwilling to draw nice and critical distinctions between the merits of the respective pieces of Painting, Embroidery, and Fancy Work that have been exhibited for examination. There is little necessity for this, since the pieces themselves were arranged in the ornamental department, during several days, for the inspection of parents and guardians, and all others whose taste or curiosity might lead them to the Hall. The task of discrimination becomes still more difficult, when the ages and opportunities of the several young ladies are considered; some of them having been a much longer time than others engaged in these branches of ornamental education. The Trustees take great pleasure in saying, that all the young ladies of this department have done much credit to themselves, and by their progress have reflected particular honor on the accomplished young lady who directs their studies. The Board of Trustees cannot close this report, without the particular expression of their approbation for the able and assiduous manner in which the Misses Slaters and Miss Mitchell have conducted the concerns of this Institution. Their care to improve the minds, to preserve the morals, and to refine the manners of their pupils, entitle them to the warmest thanks of the Trustees, and merit the grateful regard of the parents and guardians of their tender charges.

### MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st CLASS—John Murphy, James Huie, Tobias Lemley. This class of small boys was examined in spelling, from Webster's spelling-book, and did very well.

2d CLASS—Warren Huie, Archibald Henderson, Henry A. Lemley, John Stewart. This class was examined on spelling, from Walker's dictionary, and was much approved. To this class belong Robert Huie and Alfred Huie, who were absent from indisposition. Henry Earnhart, a member of this class, was absent without permission.

3d CLASS—Archibald Henderson, David Kerr, Warren Huie, Henry Lemley, Leonard Henderson, Gustavus Miller. This class was examined on spelling, from Walker's dictionary, and on reading from Murray's English Reader, except Leonard Henderson, Gustavus Miller, and William Murphy, who did not spell with this class: Warren Huie is thought the best speller, Murphy and Miller the first readers; the rest are much approved.

4th CLASS—William Murphy, Pleasant Huie, Thomas Frohock, Milo A. Giles, Richard Long, Tho. Dews, Lewis G. Slaughter, Leonard Henderson, David Kerr, James Beckwith. This class was examined in spelling, from Walker's Dictionary, and on reading from the History of Rome, except Murphy, Henderson and Kerr, who did not read with this class. These boys acquitted themselves in a manner highly honorable to the class.

5th CLASS—Thomas Frohock, Gustavus Miller, Leonard Henderson. This class was examined on parsing, from the History of Rome. The committee were much pleased with their promptness and accuracy.

6th CLASS—Leonard Henderson, Gustavus Miller, Thomas Dews, Richard Long. This class was examined on Corderi, Erasmus and Selecta e Veteri, except Henderson and Miller, who appeared on Corderi only. This is a good class, and so nearly equal, the committee forbore to make any distinction.

7th CLASS—James Beckwith, Milo A. Giles, Lewis G. Slaughter. This class was examined on Cesar's Commentaries, Bucolics, and 1st Aenid of Virgil. This class, for the time they have been engaged, gave proofs of industry and attention: they receive the warm approbation of the Trustees. They are declared equal. The Trustees take pleasure in acknowledging the care and attention of Mr. Monroe, in advancing his scholars in their various studies. He deserves much credit, and receives the thanks of the Board.

The exercises of the Academies will be resumed on the first Monday in July ensuing: the literary branches under the care of Misses Eliza and Mary Ann Slaters, and the ornamental department under the superintendence of Miss Mitchell. Mr. Monroe will continue in charge of the male department.

THOMAS L. COWAN,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

June 17th, 1820.

Report of the President and Directors of the Yadin Navigation Company to the Stockholders, at their general meeting on 9th June, 1820.

Contracts have been made with Col. John Martin and Maj. Meredith Thurman, for improving the navigation of the river Yadin from the town of Wilkesborough to the head of the Bean Shoals, in Surry county; and with Messrs. John Hixon and Hiram Jennings for improving the navigation of said river from the head of the Bean Shoals to Bruner's Ford, near the mouth of Abbot's Creek, and from the foot of the Gunsmith Shoals, near the mouth of Uhara river to the South Carolina line.

Mr. Jennings commenced the work at the Bean Shoals in 1819. At this place the river has broken through the Brushy Mountains, and it became necessary, from the fall in the river and the rocks in its bed, to cut a canal. Mr. Jennings has made a canal about a mile in length, and executed it in a style highly approved of by the civil engineer to the state. It has been a work of serious difficulty, it having been necessary to support one side of the canal along a line of about 1200 feet by a stone wall, sixteen feet in height. The obstructions at the Bean Shoals are four miles in length, and are by far the most serious of any between Wilkesborough and the mouth of Abbot's Creek.

Mr. Hixon commenced work near the South Carolina line, and has made a canal to pass the falls at that place, about a mile and a quarter in length. The civil engineer for the state has not, as yet, had an opportunity of examining this work; he will do so during the summer, and the directors hope he will approve of the manner in which this work has been executed.

During the last summer the civil engineer examined the river from Wilkesborough to the mouth of the Uhara; and gave instructions to Messrs. Martin and Thurman as to the execution of the work for which they had contracted. These gentlemen have commenced their work in the county of Wilkes; and it is intended to improve the navigation of the river through that county from Wilkesborough, and through Surry to the head of the Bean Shoals, by sluicing. If the present season should be favorable for such work, it is expected that much sluicing will be done by these gentlemen before the setting in of

cold weather; and also by Messrs. Hixon and Jennings.

Four instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, have been required by the President and Directors to be paid by the subscribers to the capital stock of the company. Of these instalments, there have been paid, or secured by bonds, as follows:

Of the 1st instalment,	\$ 11,585
Of the 2d do.	7,470
Of the 3d do.	4,850
Of the 4th do.	4,320

\$28,225

Of the aggregate sum, to wit: \$28,225, there have been paid,

1. For purchase of lands for lines of canal, &c.	\$782 50
2. For contingent charges	529 44
3. To contractors	23,321 36½

\$24,633 30½

4. To Treasurer, for salary,	200
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\$24,833 30½

And there are on hand bonds to the amount of \$2,838

In cash - - - 363 69½

\$ 3,391 69½

\$28,225

In order to facilitate the collection of instalments, bonds have been taken from sundry subscribers for the amount due from them, and many of these bonds have been received by the contractors as cash, and charged to them in their respective accounts.

The President and Directors regret that many of the subscribers have failed to make payment. In February last, they advertised the sale of the stock of delinquent subscribers, to be made at Salisbury in April. Doubts were entertained whether, under the charter of the company, sales of stock could legally be made elsewhere than in the town of Halifax; and in consequence thereof, the sale advertised was postponed. It will be necessary to make such a sale if subscribers any longer delay payment. The contracts which have been entered into cannot be fulfilled on the part of the company, and the work must languish, to the great injury of the public, as well as of the several contractors, unless payment be speedily made.

The President and Directors are of opinion, from the best information they can obtain on the subject, that if subscribers would be reasonably diligent in paying their instalments, the river could be improved for a commodious navigation, by the end of next year, from Wilkesborough to the mouth of Abbot's Creek, a distance of 150 miles; and from the Gunsmith Shoals, near the mouth of Uhara river, to the South Carolina line, a distance of sixty miles.

A. D. MURPHY, President.

FRANCIS LOCKE,  
JESSE A. PEARSON,  
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,  
WILLIAM DISMUKES,  
ANDREW WADE,  
Directors.

## SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

At Delaware, in Ohio, in August and October next, are to be sold forty five townships and fractional townships; at Piqua, in Ohio, in September next, thirty-three townships and fractional townships; at Brookville, in Indiana, in October next, 36 townships and fractional townships; at Jeffersonville, in Indiana, in August next, 27 townships and fractional townships; at Terre Haute, in Indiana, in September next, 43 townships and fractional townships; at Edwardsville, in Illinois, in October next, 53 townships and fractional townships; at Jackson, in Missouri, in September next, 35 townships and fractional townships; at Franklin, in Missouri, in November, a large quantity of quarter sections and fractions; at Cahaba, in Alabama, in November next, a considerable quantity of sections and fractions, which were advertised, but not offered for sale, in March, 1819.—In all making about 350 townships; each township is six miles square, and the whole amount in acres is about two millions.

THE person who, through mistake, took a SILK UMBRELLA from the Theatre last Thursday evening, and left a cotton one in its stead, will oblige the owner by calling at this office and making an exchange.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Affet" is received, and shall have a place in our next. From the abundance of matter, in this day's paper, on the same subject, he will perceive the propriety, as well as necessity, of waiting a little—too much might produce a surfeit.

## In Rowan Court of Equity.

Alexander Long, versus Lewis Beard, Jonathan Merrell, Moses A. Locke.

THE depositions of Thomas Todd, Thomas Hartley, George Willis, sen. Samuel Sillamon, John Clements, Nicholas Simpson, John Travis, and others, will be taken on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of June next, at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury; and if not all taken on that day, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of July next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of August next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the sixth and seventh days of October next. Which depositions are intended to be read as evidence on the trial of this suit; and when and where you may attend, and cross-examine, if you think proper.

ALEXR LONG, Sen.

May the 30th, 1820.—9w1





TO A FRIEND ABOUT TO MARRY A SECOND TIME.

*No profectura peccando.*—OVID.

Oh, keep the ring, one little year;  
Keep poor ELIZA's ring,  
And shed on it the silent tear,  
In secret sorrowing.

Thy lips, on which her last, last kiss,  
Yet fingers moist and warm,  
Oh, wipe them not for newer bliss,  
Oh, keep it as a charm.

These haunts are sacred to her love,  
Here still her presence dwells;  
Of her the grot, of her the grove,  
Of her the garden tells.

Beneath these elms you sate and talk'd,  
Beside that river's brink,  
At evening arm-in-arm you walk'd,  
Here stop to gaze and think.

Thou'lt meet her when thy blood beats high,  
In converse with thy bride;  
Meet the mild meaning of an eye  
That never learnt to chide.

Oh, no, by Heaven, another here  
Thou canst not, must not bring;  
Nay, keep it—but one little year,  
Keep poor ELIZA's ring.

#### ORIGIN OF THE RED ROSE.

As erst in Eden's blissful bowers,  
Young Eve surveyed her countless flowers,  
An opening Rose, of purest white,  
She marked, with eyes that beam'd delight;  
Its leaves she kissed, and, straight, it drew  
From beauty's lip the vermeil hue.

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

FROM THE "SKETCH BOOK."

#### The Pride of the Village.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Perhaps there could not have been a passion, between the sexes, more pure than this innocent girl's. The gallant figure of her youthful admirer, the splendor of his military array, might at first have charmed her eye; but it was not these that had captivated her heart. Her attachment had something in it of idolatry. She looked up to him as a being of a superior species. She felt in his society the enthusiasm of a mind naturally delicate and poetical, and now first awakened to a keen perception of the beautiful and grand. Of the sordid distinctions of rank and fortune, she thought nothing; it was the difference of intellect, of appearance, of manner, from the rustic society to which she had been accustomed, that elevated him in her opinion. She would listen to him with charmed ear and down-cast look of mute delight, and her cheek would mantle with enthusiasm; or if ever she ventured a shy glance of timid admiration, it was as quickly withdrawn, and she would sigh and blush at the idea of her comparative unworthiness.

Her lover was equally impassioned; but his passion was mingled with feelings of a coarser nature. He had begun the connexion in levity; for he had often heard his brother officers boast of their village conquests, and thought some triumph of the kind necessary to his reputation as a man of spirit. But he was too full of youthful fervor. His heart had not yet been rendered sufficiently cold and selfish by a wandering and a dissipated life: it caught fire from the very flame it sought to kindle; and before he was aware of the nature of his situation, he became really in love.

What was he to do? There were the old obstacles which so incessantly occur in these heedless attachments. His rank in life—the prejudices of titled connexions—his dependence upon a proud and unyielding father—all forbid him to think of matrimony;—but when he looked down upon this innocent being, so tender and confiding, there was a purity in her manners, a blamelessness in her life, and a beseeching modesty in her looks, that awed down every licentious feeling. In vain did he try to fortify himself, by a thousand heartless examples of men of fashion, and to chill the glow of generous sentiment, with that cold desecrative levity with which he had heard them talk of female virtue; whenever he came in her presence, she was still surrounded by that mysterious, but impassive charm of virgin purity, in which no guilty thought can live.

The sudden arrival of orders for the regiment to repair to the continent completed the confusion of his mind. He remained for a short time in a state of the most painful irresolution; he hesitated to communicate the tidings, until the day for marching was at hand; when he gave her the intelligence in the course of an evening ramble.

The idea of parting had never before occurred to her. It broke in at once upon a dream of felicity; she looked upon it as a sudden and insurmountable evil, and wept with the guileless simplicity of a child. He drew her to his bosom, and kissed the tears from her soft cheek, nor did he meet with a repulse, for there are moments of mingled sorrow and tenderness, which hallow the caresses of affection. He was naturally impet-

uous, and the sight of beauty apparently yielding in his arms, the confidence of his power over her, and the dread of losing her forever, all conspired to overwhelm his better feelings—he ventured to propose that she should leave her home, and be the companion of his fortunes.

He was quite a novice in seduction, and blushed and faltered at his own baseness; but so innocent of mind was his intended victim, that she at first was at a loss to comprehend his meaning; and why she should leave her native village, and the humble roof of her parents? When at last the nature of his proposals flashed upon her pure mind, the effect was withering. She did not weep—she did not break forth into reproaches—she said not a word—but she shrunk back aghast as from a viper, gave him a look of anguish that pierced to his very soul, and clasping her hands in agony, fled, as if for refuge, to her father's cottage.

The officer retired, confounded, humiliated, and repentant. It is uncertain what might have been the result of the conflict of his feelings, had not his thoughts been diverted by the bustle of departure. New scenes, new pleasures, and new companions, soon dissipated his self-reproach, and stifled his tenderness. Yet, amidst the stir of camps, the revelries of garrisons, the array of armies, and even the din of battles, his thoughts would sometimes steal back to the scene of rural quiet and village simplicity—the white cottage—the footpath along the silver brook and up the hawthorn hedge, and the little village maid loitering along it, leaning on his arm, and listening to him with eyes beaming with unconscious affection.

The shock which the poor girl had received, in the destruction of all her ideal world, had indeed been cruel. Paintings and hysterics had at first shaken her tender frame, and were succeeded by a settled and pining melancholy. She had beheld from her window the march of the departing troops. She had seen her faithless lover borne off, as if in triumph, amidst the sound of drum and trumpet, and the pomp of arms. She strained a last aching gaze after him, as the morning sun glittered about his figure, and his plume waved in the breeze: he passed away like a bright vision from her sight, and left her in darkness.

It would be trite to dwell on the particulars of her after story. It was like other tales of love, melancholy. She avoided society, and wandered out alone in the walks she had most frequented with her lover. She sought, like the stricken deer, to weep in silence and loneliness, and brood over the barbed sorrow that rankled in her soul. She would sometimes be seen sitting in the porch of the village church late of an evening; and the milkmaids, returning from the fields, would now and then hear her voice singing some plaintive ditty in the hawthorn walk. She became fervent in her devotions at church, and as the old people saw her approach, so wasted away, yet with hectic bloom, and that hallowed air which melancholy diffuses round the form, they would make way for her, as for something spiritual, and, looking after her, would shake their heads in gloomy foreboding.

She felt a conviction that she was hastening to the tomb, but looked forward to it as a place of rest. The silver cord that had bound her to existence was loosed, and there seemed to be no more pleasure under the sun. If ever her gentle bosom had entertained resentment against her lover, it was extinguished. She was incapable of angry passions, and in a moment of saddened tenderness, she penned him a farewell letter. It was couched in the simplest language; but touching from its very simplicity. She told him that she was dying, and did not conceal from him that his conduct was the cause. She even depicted the sufferings she had experienced; but concluded with saying, that she could not die in peace, until she had sent him her forgiveness and blessing.

By degrees her strength declined, and she could no longer leave the cottage. She could only totter to the window, where, propped up in her chair, it was her enjoyment to sit all day and look out upon the landscape. Still she uttered no complaint, nor imparted to any one the malady that was preying on her heart. She never even mentioned her lover's name; but would lay her head on her mother's bosom and weep in silence. Her poor parents hung, in mute anxiety, over this fading blossom of their hopes, still flattering themselves that it might again revive to freshness, and that the bright unearthly bloom which sometimes flushed her cheek might be the promise of returning health.

In this way she was seated between them one Sunday afternoon; her hands were clasped in theirs, the lattice was thrown open, and the soft air that stole in, brought with it the fragrance of the clustering honeysuckle, that her own hands had trained round the window.

Her father had just been reading a chapter in the bible; it spoke of the vanity of worldly things, and the joys of heaven; it seemed to have diffused comfort and serenity through her bosom. Her eye was fixed on the distant village church—the bell had tolled for the evening service—the last villager was lagging into the porch—and every thing had sunk into that hallowed stillness peculiar to the day of rest. Her parents were gazing on her with yearning hearts. Sickness and sorrow, which pass so roughly over some faces, had given to hers the expression of a seraph's. A tear trembled in her soft blue eye.—Was she thinking of her faithless lover?—or were her thoughts wandering to that distant church-yard, into whose bosom she might soon be gathered?

Suddenly the clang of hoofs was heard—a horseman galloped to the cottage—he dismounted before the window—the poor girl gave a faint exclamation, and sunk back in her chair—it was

her repentant lover! He rushed into the house, and flew to clasp her to his bosom; but her wasted form—her death-like countenance—so wan, yet so lovely in its desolation, smote him to the soul, and he threw himself in an agony at her feet. She was too faint to rise; she attempted to extend her trembling hand—her lips moved as if she spoke, but no sound was articulated—she looked down upon him with an expression of unutterable tenderness, and closed her eyes forever.

Such are the particulars which I gathered of this village story. I have passed through the place since, and visited the church again from a better motive than mere curiosity. It was a wintry evening; the trees were stripped of their foliage; the church yard looked naked and mournful, and the wind rustled coldly through the dry grass. Evergreens, however, had been planted about the grave of the village favourite, and osiers were bent over it to keep the turf uninjured. The church door was open, and I stepped in.

There hung the chaplet of flowers and the gloves, as on the day of the funeral: the flowers were withered, it is true, but care seemed to have been taken that no dust should soil their whiteness. I have seen many monuments, where art has exhausted its powers to awaken the sympathy of the spectator, but I have met with none that spoke more touchingly to my heart, than this simple, but delicate memento of departed innocence.

#### Political Journals.

FROM "MILLER'S RETROSPECT OF THE 19TH CENTURY."

The method of announcing political events, and the various articles of foreign and domestic intelligence, which usually engage the attention of the public, by means of *Gazettes* or *Newspapers*, seems to have been first employed in Italy, as early as the year 1536.\* It was in that country that these vehicles of information received the name *Gazetta*,† which they have ever since retained.‡

The earliest newspaper printed in Great Britain was "*The English Mercurie*," by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, in 1588. But public prints of this kind, after the dispersion of the Spanish Armada, seldom appeared. The first regular weekly newspaper published in that country was by Nathaniel Butter, in August, 1622, entitled "*The certaine Newes of this present Week*." Three years afterwards, another of a similar kind was established. But, during the civil wars, which took place under the Protectorate of Cromwell, these channels of public intelligence became more numerous than ever; and were diligently employed by both parties to disseminate their opinions among the people. About that time appeared the *Mercurius Aulicus*, the *Mercurius Rusticus*, and the *Mercurius Civicus*, &c. And, it is said, that "when any title grew popular, it was frequently stolen by some antagonist, who, by this stratagem, obtained access to those who would not have received him had he not worn the appearance of a friend. These papers soon became a public nuisance. Serving as receptacles of party malice, they set the minds of men more at variance, inflamed their resentments into greater fierceness, and gave a keener and more destructive edge to civil discord. But the convulsions of those unhappy days left few either the leisure, the tranquility, or the inclination to treasure up occasional or curious compositions; and so much were they neglected, that a complete collection is now no where to be found, and little is known respecting them."

The earliest British *Gazette*, of which any distinct record remains, was that published in 1663, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, under the title of the *Public Intelligence*. This he continued until the year 1665, when a kind of court newspaper was established at Oxford, then the seat of government, and issued every Tuesday. The first number was printed in the month of November of that year, and appears to have superseded Sir Roger's. Soon after this the court was removed to London, on which the title of the paper was changed to the *London Gazette*, the name which it still bears.

From the middle of the seventeenth century, the employment of newspapers as channels of intelligence became more frequent and popular, not only in Great Britain, but also in several other countries of Europe.—Newspapers and pamphlets were prohibited in

\* The first *Gazette* is said to have been printed at Venice, and to have been published monthly. It was under the direction of the government.

† The word *Gazetta* is said, by some, to be derived from *Gazera*, a *Mugpie* or *Chatterer*; by others, from the name of a little coin called *Gazetta*, peculiar to the city of Venice, where newspapers were first printed, and which was the common price of these periodical publications; while a third class of critics suppose it to be derived from the Latin word *Gaza*, colloquially lengthened into the diminutive *Gazetta*, and, as applied to a newspaper, signifying a little treasury of news.—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. i. p. 271.

‡ Those who first wrote newspapers were called by the Italians *Menanti*; because, says Vossius, they intended commonly by these loose papers to spread about defamatory reflections, and were therefore prohibited by Gregory XIV. by a particular bull, under the name of *Menantes*, from the Latin *minutus*.—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. i. p. 273.

England, by royal proclamation, in 1680.—At the revolution, in 1688, this prohibition was taken off; but in a few years afterwards newspapers were made the objects of taxation, and were first stamped for this purpose in 1713. Their number, however, has been constantly increasing from that period till the present time. But since the beginning of the eighteenth century, this increase, particularly in Great Britain,\* France, Germany, and America, has been almost incredibly great.

Perhaps in no respect, and in no other enterprises of a literary kind have the United States made such rapid progress as in the establishment of political journals. At the beginning of the eighteenth century there was no publication of this kind in the United Colonies. The first newspaper printed in America was the *Boston News-Letter*, begun in 1704, in the town whose name it bears, by B. Green. The second was the *Boston Gazette*, which commenced towards the latter end of the year 1720, by Samuel Kneeland. The next year a third was published under the title of the *New-England Courant*, by James Franklin. Between the last mentioned year and 1730, three other newspapers were published in Boston, though some of them appear to have been soon laid aside.—As the first printing work done in North America was executed in Massachusetts, so in that colony the earliest, and, for a number of years, the most vigorous and successful exertions were made for the establishment and circulation of political journals.

The first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania, was *The American Weekly Mercury*, by Andrew Bradford, the publication of which commenced December 22, 1719. The first printed in New-York, it is believed, was by William Bradford, October 16th, 1725, under the title of the *New-York Gazette*. The first paper published in Rhode-Island was the *Rhode-Island Gazette*, by James Franklin, before mentioned, who began the publication in October, 1732. The first in Connecticut was by James Parker, in 1755; and the first in New-Hampshire, by Daniel Fowle, in 1756. The periods at which *Gazettes* were first introduced into the other states are not certainly known. In 1771, they had increased to the number of twenty-five; and in 1801, more than one hundred and eighty different newspapers were printed in different parts of the United States.

It is worthy of remark, that newspapers have almost entirely changed their form and character within the period under review.—For a long time after they were adopted as a medium of communication to the public, they were confined, in general, to the mere statement of facts. But they have gradually assumed an office more extensive, and risen to a more important station in society. They have become the vehicles of discussion in which the principles of government, the interests of nations, the spirit and tendency of public measures, and the public and private characters of individuals are all arraigned, tried, and decided. Instead, therefore, of being considered now, as they once were, of small moment in society, they have become immense moral and political engines, closely connected with the welfare of the state, and deeply involving both its peace and prosperity.

Newspapers have also become important in a literary view. There are few of them, within the last twenty years, which have not added to their political details some curious and useful information on the various subjects of literature, science and art. They have thus become the means of conveying to every class in society innumerable scraps of knowledge, which have at once increased the public intelligence, and extended the taste for perusing periodical publications. The advertisements, moreover, which they daily contain, respecting new books, projects, inventions, discoveries and improvements, are well calculated to enlarge and enlighten the public mind, and are worthy of being enumerated among the many methods of awakening and maintaining the popular attention, with which more modern times, beyond all preceding example, abound.

At the commencement of the period under review, there were but three or four Printers in the American Colonies; and these carried on their business upon a very small scale, and in a very coarse, inelegant manner. But at present [1803] the number of Printers in the United States may be considered as near three hundred; and many of these perform their work with a neatness and elegance which are rarely exceeded in Europe. At that time the printing an original American work, even a small pamphlet, was a rare occurrence. [Concluded on second page.]

\* There was no newspaper in Scotland till after the accession of King William and Queen Mary. At the Union there were three established in that part of the United Kingdom. In the Kingdom of Great Britain the whole number of newspapers printed in the year 1775, was 12,680,000. In 1782 the number had increased to 15,272,519. At the close of the century they were still more numerous.